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not be sold as fresh eggs and, further, eggs which have been in storage thirty days and the containers in which they are delivered to the purchaser must be plainly marked "cold storage." The state board of health may inspect at any time the records it requires cold storage warehousemen to keep and it is the same board from which warehousemen must obtain licenses before they can do business, the funds from the license fees of \$10 each being used for the enforcement of the law. Such licenses may be revoked by the board if in their opinion the warehouse is unsanitary or conducted in any way contrary to law. In further carrying out the act, not only the board of health but the state food and drug commissioner and the county, city and town health officers have full powers to inspect premises and prosecute violators of the act.

ETHEL CLELAND.

Commission Government Law of New Jersey. As a part of a program of "progressive legislation" the legislature of New Jersey has passed an act providing a form of government of cities by commission. This act, which is permissive and applies to "cities, towns, boroughs and other municipalities" contains only such features as are now commonly found in laws for this purpose. The commissioners, five in number for cities of ten thousand population or over and three for smaller cities, are chosen simultaneously for a term of four years. The board at its organization elects one of its number to preside with the title of mayor but such officer has no veto power. Upon this board of commissioners are conferred all the powers, administrative, judicial and legislative hitherto exercised by the mayor, council and all other governmental bodies of the city. Besides the enumerated powers conferred on cities by existing law this act makes a general grant of authority to enact and enforce "all ordinances for the protection of life, health and property; to declare and prevent and summarily to abate nuisances; to preserve and enforce the good government and general welfare, order and security of such city and shall have all powers necessary for its government not in conflict with the laws applicable to all cities of this state or the provisions of the Constitution."

The administrative work is distributed among five departments, viz: public affairs, public safety, revenue and finance, streets and public improvements, and parks and public property. In cities having but three commissioners the first and second, and the fourth

and fifth respectively are combined. The mayor is made the director of the department of public affairs. The powers and duties of the various departments and of the subordinate officers and boards are at the disposition of the commission. Any board created may be abolished or officer or employee appointed may be removed at any time for cause after public hearing subject to the state civil service law in cities where that law has been adopted. A maximum salary for mayor and commissioners is prescribed ranging from fifty-five hundred dollars in cities of more than two hundred thousand inhabitants to fifty dollars in those of less than five hundred population.

Every ordinance appropriating money, ordering a street improvement or sewer, or granting a franchise, must remain on file two weeks before final passage, and no ordinance, excepting emergency measures, may be put in force until ten days after its passage. The board of commissioners must publish monthly statements of receipts and expenditures and a summary of its proceedings.

The recall of commissioners is provided upon petition of twenty-five per cent. of the vote cast at the last election. An officer recalled or who resigns while a recall is pending is ineligible to office for one year. The recall may not be invoked against a person until he has held office one year nor may more than one recall petition be filed against the same officer during his term of office.

The initiative and referendum are included in the law. In case the board fails to pass the proposed ordinance, if it has been demanded by fifteen per cent. of the vote at the last election, a special referendum election must be called, or if by less than fifteen per cent. but over ten per cent. it must be voted on at the next regular election. Ordinances so adopted may be repealed only by referendum. Upon protest of fifteen per cent. of the voters any ordinance must be reconsidered by the board and either passed or referred to the people. The board may at any time refer a proposed ordinance or the proposed repeal of an ordinance to popular vote.

At elections under this act nominations are by petition subject to the decision of a non-partisan direct primary. The two highest candidates for each office are placed on the official ballot. A city may revert to the mayor and council system by majority vote at any time after the expiration of six years.

FRANK G. BATES.